NEWS FROM ALBANY.

RUSHING BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE. AN APPORTIONMENT BILL PASSES BOTH HOUSES-THE AQUEDUCT BILLS ADVANCED-OTHER MEAS-URES HURRIED FORWARD.

The conference committees of the Senate and Assembly agreed upon an appor-tionment bill yesterday and the bill was passed by both houses. Despite the protest of Republicans, all debate was stifled in the Assembly. The Croton and the Ramapo Aqueduct bills were ordered to a third reading by the Assembly; the final votes upon the measures are to be taken at noon to-day. The Governor nominated the Niagara Falls Park Commissioners, and the nominations were confirmed. The Assen bly passed the State Civil Service bill, and ordered the Anti-Pass bill to a third reading. The politicians are working zealously to secure the confirmation of Mr. Murtha as Immigration Commissioner. The attempt to advance a partisan bill beyond its position was thwarted in the Assembly. The Sunday Penal Code amendments were passed by both houses again. It is thought that the Legislature will adjourn to-

AN APPORTIONMENT BILL PASSED.

THE GAG RULE APPLIED TO THE ASSEMBLY AND THE BILL RUSHED THROUGH-HOW IT PASSED THE SENATE-DENOUNCED AS A PARTISAN

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 2 .- In order to make the small party point of an early adjournment of the Legislature the leaders of the Domocratic party are passing the most important bills of the session without permitting any debate of their merits. The important bill reapportioning the Congressional districts of the State was passed in both branches of the Legislature to-day absolutely without debate. For the day the Republican minority may be said to have been gagged and handcuffed in order to prevent them from making any opposition to or expressing any criticism of this bill or Aquedact bills, which were ordered to a third reading in the As-

Democratic leaders had come to agreement upon a bill reapor-ning the Congressional districts of of the State. The agreement was the result of a compromise among the Democratic members of the Conference Committees of the Assembly and the Senate on the bill. It was agreed to accept the Senate arrangement of the Congressional districts of New-York and Brooklyn, and of the Assembly arrangement of the districts in the interior of the State. This was a nobly partisan compromise; for by the Senate bill all the New-York city districts are made Democratic, and by the Assembly bill several Democratic districts are carved out in the interior of the State. Thus the Democratic counties of Tompkins, Chemung, Seneca and Schuyler are put in one Congressional district, for the purpose of securing a Democratic Congressman from the Southern tier of counties, Lieutenant-Governor Hill is said to have the ambition to be a Congressman from this district. The County of Eric also has been so combined with the County of Niagara that there is a chance of two Democratic Congressmen being elected from the two districts thus formed The Republican members of the Apportionment Conference Committee, Senator MacArthur and Assemblyman Farrar, naturally dissented from a favorable report on such a gerrymandering scheme. Without debate the bill was passed by the Senate to-day, all the Democrats voting in its favor and all the Republicans in opposition to its

It was known when the Assembly met this afternoon that the Apportionment bill would be con-sidered, but it was supposed that the Democratic majority would permit of some slight debate upon When, therefore, Mr. DeWitt offered the conference report on the bill no opposition was made by the Republicans to the reception of the report. Mr. De Witt, however, had no sooner presented the report than he mixed that it be accepted, and on that moved the revious question. The Republi-cans loudly protested against this bad faith of Mr. De Witt, but their protest was unheeded and the previous question was ordered. The vote then began on accepting the report. The Republicans supposed that as the bill was virtually a new one they would be permitted to express their sentiments about it under pretence of asking to be excused from voting. To their amazement Speaker Chapin ruled that no speeches could be made. The Republicans, therefore, had to be dumb so far as expressing their opinion of the bill was concerned. As Legislators hey may be said to have been abolished. A law was to be passed which they had never seen before, and upon which they were not to be permitted to utter a word either of approval or disapproval.

DEBATE STIFLED IN THE ASSEMBLY.

not to be permitted to utter a word either of approval or disapproval.

One of the Democratic Assemblymen, Mr. Searl, of Steuben County, did persuade the Assembly to grant him three minutes in which to express his opinion of the bill. He said boldly that the bill passed by the Assembly a month ago was universally considered a fair bill, but that it had been spoilt by the Democratic Senators. He regarded the bill as a very great outrage on the voters of the State. Deubtless the Senators had been instructed by the Tilden regency to make the bill a partisan one. Mr. Searl voted against the bill, as did his fellow Democrats, Craig, of Steuben County, and Hotchkiss, of Wayne County.

THE GAG RULE UPHELD.

THE GAG RULE UPRELD. Mr. Roosevelt, the Republican leader, waited until the second roll, when he demanded the right to speak upon the bill. Speaker Chapin coolly roled that he could not speak. Mr. Rooseveit said that under Rule No. 71 he thought he had a right to speak, He then fiercely said :- "This is final vote upon the most shameless rymander of the Congressional Districts of the State ever made. I appeal from the decision of the Speaker. It is an outrageous decision. I insist that this is a new bill, a distinct one, and that we have a right to express our views upon it." g Speaker Chapin's decision was, of course, sus-tained by the Democratic members, and the bill was passed by a vote of 78 to 43. None of the Re-publican Assemblymen voted for it.

THE DISTRICTS AS ARRANGED IN THE BILL. According to the bill thus passed by both house the thirty-four Congressional districts of the State

are arranged as follows: Ist District-The counties of Richmond, Suffolk and Queens.

Ild District—The towns of New Lots, Flathush, Flathands, Gravesend and New Utrecht and the Eighth, Sinth, Tweitth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards of Brooklyn.

Ilid District—The Seventh, Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-third wards of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

1Vth District—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh wards of Brooklyn.

Vit District—The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of Brooklyn.

Vith District—The let, Vth and IXth Assembly Districts of National Assembly Wicts of New York.

VIII District.—The 1st, Vth and IXth Assembly Disvited of New York.

VIII District.—The IId, IIId and VIIth Assembly Disvited of New York.

VIIIth District—The IVth, VIth and VIIIth Assembly Districts of New-York.

IXth District—The Xth, XIIth and XIVth Assembly Districts of New-York.

Xth District—The Xth, VIIIth and XIVth Assembly Districts—The York. Xth District—The Xith, XVIth and XVIIIth Assembly Xith District.

Att District—The XIth, XVIth and XVIIIth Assembly Districts of New-York.

Xith District—The XIIIth, XVth and XVIIIth Assembly Districts of New-York.

Xith District—The XXth and XXIst Assembly Districts, and that portion of the XXIId Assembly District of New-York bounded on the north by the south side of Righty-sixthest, on the south by the north side of Fifty-and on the east by the East River.

XIIIth District—The AIXTH and XXIIId Assembly Districts, and that portion of the XXIId Assembly District of New-York bounded on the north by the south District, and that portion of the XXIId Assembly District of New-York bounded on the north by the south Sighty-sixthest, on the west by the east side of Piftiser, and east by the East River the east side of Piftiser, XIVth District—The County of Westchester and the XXIVth District—The counties of Orange, Rockland and Bullivan.

XVIII District—The counties of Patters Districts—The counties of Patters District—The County of Patters District District—The County of Patters District District—The County of Patters District—The County of Patters District District District—The County of Patters District Di

th District-The counties of Putnam, Dutchess atrict-The counties of Greene, Ulster and

XVIIIth District-The counties of Rensselaer and

Washington.
XIXth District—The county of Albany.
XXth District—The counties of Saratoga, Schenecady, Mentgomery, Pulten and Hamilton.
XXIst District—The counties of Clinton, Essex, Warren and Franklin.
XXIId District—The counties of St. Lawrence and Jef-

XXIIId District—The counties of Oneida and Lewis. XXIVth District—The counties of Otsego, Herkimer and Schoharie.

XXVth District—The counties of Onondaga and Cort-XXVIth District-The counties of Broome, Chenango

Madison and Tioga. XXVIIth District—The counties of Oswego, Cayuga and Wayne.

XXVIIIth District—The counties of Tompkins,
Chemung, Severa and Schuyler.

XXIXth District—The counties of Ontario, Steuben

XXIXth District—The county of Monroe.

XXXth District—The counties of Livingston, Genesee,
Orleans and Wyoming.

XXXII District—The Ist, IId and IIId Assembly
Districts of the county of Eric.

XXXIII District—The county of Ningara and the
IVth and Vih Assembly Districts of the county of Eric.

XXXIVth District—The counties of Chautauqua,
Cattarangus and Allegany.

THE AQUEDUCT BILLS ADVANCED. ORDERED TO A THIRD READING BY THE ASSEMBLY-DEBATE NOT PERMITTED.

ALBANY, May 2 .- After the Assembly this afternoon had rushed the Congressional Apportionment bill through, the Croton and the Ramapo River Aqueduct bills, providing for an expenditure of \$30,000,000 by the taxpayers of New-York, were announced from the Senate. By an apparently preconcerted arrangement between M. C. Murphy and Speaker Chapin, both of these bills were ordered to a third reading without permitting debate. Taking his stand in a side aisle, Colonel Murphy made the various motions to accomplish this result. The bills were sent to the Committee on Cities, reported faorably by that committee, considered in the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading without debate. The Republicans vainly asked permission to express their sentiments about

asked permission to express their sentiments about the bills, but the Speaker would recognize only Colonel Murphy, and that gentleman had nothing to say except to make the motions.

The whole proceeding may be said to have been a dumb show countenanced by the Democratic majority of the Assembly. All the Republicans could exact from Colonel Murphy was that the final vote should not be taken on the bills till to-morrow. Mr. Van Allen, one of the Republicans from New-York, said to Colonel Murphy: "Will you permit us to offer amendments to these bills to-morrow and not shut us out from doing so by ordering the previous question?" Colonel Murphy replied: "So far as I am concerned, I will not ask that they have their third reading." It was expected that Colonel Murphy will get some one else to-morrow to demand the third reading of the bill. Indeed, to nigh he stated to The Tribunk correspondent that no amendment would be permitted to either of the bills.

bills.

Mr. Howe, of the XIth New-York District, also gained a short hearing. He said: "Mr. Speaker, we have no intention of opposing a proper Aqueduct bill. We simply wish to ofter an amendment to the Creton Aqueduct bill providing for a fourth citizen member. I don't care whether he is a Republican or a Democrat." Upon motion of Colonel Murphy it was then ordered that both bills should be read as soon after 12 o'clock to-morrow as the business of the Assembly will permit.

SEQUELS TO THE COOPER UNION MEETING. The sub-committee of the Committee of Sixty appeinted at the Cooper Union meeting Tuesday evening, which was designated to confer with the Mayor and get him to name a fourth citizen com missioner to be included in the Croton Aqueduct bill, called on the Mayor yesterday. The committee consists of James Talcott, J. Noble Stearns E. Randolph Robinson, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Thomas L. Feitner, J. H. V. Arnold, and Dr. A. H. Derby. The Mayor said that he was opposed to the Water bill as it had passed the Senate. It was not in accordance with his ideas of home rule and he believed it was not in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. He declined to name a fourth commissioner. The committee ther withdrew. Later in the day the Mayor received the following telegram:

the following telegram:

To Franklin Ebson, Mayor City of New York:

The Water bill passed Senate is as near Senate bill No.

395 as any we can get except it calls for three instead of four citizen commissioners. We may be able to add fourth citizen to the Assembly without risking defeat of bill. Send name of proper person as fourth commissioners. citizen in the Assemoly whole as fourth commised name of proper person as fourth commised in the first take bill as it is nother year.

F. B. SPINOLA. and amend it another year.
Albany, May 2, 1883.

At 3 p. m. the majority of the Committee of Sixty

met in the office of Amos F. Eno, No. 8 Pine-st Among those present, besides Mr. Eno, were O. B. Potter, James Talcott, William H. Webb, Albert Stickney, E. A. Morrison, Dexter Hawkins, J. Noble Stearns, Thomas L. Feitner and M. Ross. A telegram was sent to Speaker Chapin in the course of the day setting forth that the committee desired a hearing on the Aqueduct bill. M. C. Murphy. chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities,

chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, was also telegraphed to. Later a telegram was sent to Speaker Chapin, informing him that a delegation from the Committee of Sixty would take the afternoon train and be in Albany by 9 p. m. ready to meet with the Committee on Cities. Mr. Chapin answered that the bill had not yet reached the Assembly from the Senate. The committee, after waiting until 4:30 and receiving nothing further from Albany, adjourned to meet at the Windsor Hotel at 9 p. m.

At that hour several members of the committee met at the hotel and discussed the advisability of sending a delegation to Albany to watch legislation concerning the Aqueduct bill. No response was received by the committee to the telegram sent to Mr. Chapin and others, and the committee was consequently ignorant of what was done by the Assembly. Finally it was decided that ex-Judge Arnoux, James Talcott, J. Noble Stearns and Messrs. Dexter and Ross should go to Albany this morning. Whenever, in the opinion of the sub-committee, their presence is necessary, other members of the Committee of Sixty hold themselves in readiness to go to Albany.

THE MIAGARA FALLS PARK COMMISSION.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 2 .- Governor Cleveland to-day nominated as members of the commission to appraise the lands about Niagara Falls, which it is proposed to buy for a State park, the following gentlemen: Ex-Lieutenant-Governor William Dorsheimer, ex-Controller Andrew H. Green, and ex Assemblyman John Hampden Robb, of New York; Martin B. Anderson, president of Rochester University, and ex-Senator Sherman S. Rogers, of Buf-falo. All of these gentlemen have increated themselves in the preservation of Ningara Falls from further deface-ment, and will undoubtedly make an excellent commis-sion. The Senate confirmed the nominations by a unanimous vote.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Assembly passed this afternoon Mr. Miller's bill providing for a State Civil Service Commission. There are to be three commissioners at salaries of \$2,000 each who are to superintend the execution of the Civil Service rules throughout the State.

The bill is strictly modelled on that of Senator Pendleon, now the United States law. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the bill favorably this afternoon. In the Assembly the bill passed by a vote of 95 to 2, the negative votes being given by Cary, of Cattaraugus, and Snell, of Montgomery.

THE ANTI-RAILWAY PASS BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 2.-The Assembly had a long debate this afternoon on the bill forbidding the issuing of passes over their roads by railways except to railway employes, shippers and the Railway Commissioners. Mesers. Erastus Brooks, Haggeriy and Hawley confessed that they had used railway passes during the session nat they had used railway passes during the session with infinite satisfaction. Mr. Page, of Wyoming, had so cruelty to point out that after using railway passes the last days of the session it was rather audacious in season bymen to try to prevent their successors from hing them. Nevertheless the bill was ordered to a third sading by a vote of 62 to 58.

SENATOR JACOBS STILL " ILL." ALBANY, May 2.-Senator Jacobs's strange sickness again provented the Senate from taking a vote on the bill reducing the fees of the Sandy Hook pilots to-day. Meanwhile a committee of the Chamber of Com-

merce of New-York aat in the Senate gallery and looked down upon the singular spectacle of a State Senator who had vigor enough to att in the Senate Chamber and make a speech against the adjournment of the Legislature but was still too ill to talk on the Pilot bill.

Priot bill.

Senator Koch pressed the consideration of the bill, but Senator Grady said, with a pitying glance at Jacobs: "I hope the Senator will not press his motion, as Senator Jacobs is not in a condition to debate the bill. I move that a final vote be taken on the bill to-merrow." Senator Grady's motion was adopted by other sympathetic Senators.

ZEALOUS WORK FOR MURTHA. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, May 2 .- The nomination of William H. Murtha for Immigration Commissioner still remains unconfirmed. To-night there has been a great deal of intrigue to seeme his confirmation. There are two points of attack in this intrigue-the votes of Senstors Browning, Grady and Treanor among the Democrats, and the votes of the ourteen Republican Senators. These votes for several tion. Every practical politician believes ver, that Muriha will dissolve the coalition before the adjournament of the Legislature by making promises of patronage. He will have over 200 offices in his gift, if confirmed, and these are tempting bribes to the politicians forming the majority now opposed to his confirmation.

AN ATTEMPT TO "JUMP" A BAD BILL. ALBANY, May 2 .- A daring attempt was de in the Assembly to "jump" about forty bills ahead of its order, the bill giving certain officers of the Court of Appeals control of the printing of its reports. This is one of the worst "jobs" of the session, as it will increase the price to every lawyer in the State of the Court of Ap. peals reports. Colonel M. C. Murphy was acting as Speaker when the attempt to Jump to consideration forty other bills having a prior claim to consideration was made. The Republicans naturally made a tremendous outcry, and their loud protest recalled Speaker Chapin to the chair. Mr. Hunt, of Jefferson County, then pointed out the "mistake" that had been made. Speaker Chapin decided in Mr. Hunt's favor that the "error" must be rectified, and the bill was put back in

THE SUNDAY PENAL CODE AMENDMENTS. ALBANY, May 2 .- The Campbell Penal Code amenuments, after having been twice recalled from the Governor, were again passed by both houses to-day The provisions of several sections were modified to sul the views of the Governor as follows: Section 263 has been amended so as to read as follows: "All labor on Sunday is prohibited excepting works of neces. sity or charity. In works of necessity or charity is included whatever is needful during the day for the good order, health or comfort of the community." Section fishing, playing, horse racing, gaming or other publi sports, exercises or shows, upon the first day of the week, and all noises disturbing the peace of the week, and all noises disturbing the peace of the day, are prohibited." Section 266 now reads: "All trades, manufactures, sgricultural or mechanical employments upon the first day of the week are prohibited, except that, when the same are works of necessity, they may be performed on that day in their usual and orderly manner, so as not to interfere with the repose and relations liberty of the community." Section 267 is amended as follows: "All manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property upon Sunday is prohibited, except that articles of food may be sold and supplied at any time before 10 a.m., and except also that meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold, or served elsewhere by caterers, and prepared tobacco in places other than where spirituous or mait liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale, and fruit, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, medicines and surgical appliances may be sold in a quiet and orderly manner at any time of the day."

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Republican Senators eased to-day Senator Lynde's resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature on Friday, but were defeated by the Democratic Senators, who laid the resolu-tion on the table. Adjournment will probably take place on Friday, but the Democrats will not pass the adjournment resolution until all of their partisan meas-ures have reached the Governor.

MANY BILLS PASSED-MEASURES RELATING TO NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, May 2 .- The Senate passed to-day, by a party vote, Senator Jacobe's bill appropriating \$90, 000 for the support of the Immigration Commission the present year. Having obtained the nomination of sloner, Senator Jacobs is in a more generous mood toward the Immigration Commission. He gives the Comission the \$90,000 of which he deprived it earlier

The Senate passed to-day an amended bill in regard to the confinement of more than one convict in one cell in the State prisons. Sing Sing Prison is notoriously overcrowded. The present act at first forbade the confine ment of more than one prisoner in a cell. If it had become a law it would have broken up the con tract labor system at Sing Sing, as the Super-intendent of Prisons would have been compelled to transfer a large number of prisoners to other prisons. The amended bill provides that the eantime the prison at Sing Sing is to be enlarged so as on of \$75,000 is appropriated for the enlargement of

the prison. In this snape the Senate passed the bill.

The Senate also passed the following bills: Relating judicial sales of land in Richmond County; prohibit ing the purchase or sale of toy pistols; to bathe in New-York; amending the charter Cornell University by providing for the election of three trustees by the alumni; appropriating \$15,000 for the survey of detached portions of State lands and for a sysom for the management and preservation of the State forests and waters in the Adirondack wilderness;

tem for the management and preservation of the State forests and waters in the Adirondack wilderness; a mending the law relating to ballots by declaring that a "caption" is sufficient and that an "indorsement" is unnecessary; relating to the pay of freemen in New-York (as amended by the Assembly); the Campbell bill relative to the office of Commissioner of Jurors.

Senator Boyd moved to discharge the Committee on Cities from further consideration of the bill to provide free passage for people on foot over the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Grady objected, and moved to lay the motion on the table until to-morrow morning; agreed to, yeas, 16; nays, 6—Boyd, Browning, Kiernan, F. Lansing, Roberts and Titus.

The Senate ordered the following bills to a third reading: Mr. Kiernan's bill relating to sewers and drainage in Brooklyn; to reguiate the pay of fremen in New-York; by unanimous consent, Mr. Page's bill to permit savings banks to invest in first morteage bonds and other securities approved by the Bank Superintendent, the Governor, the Controller and the State Treasurer, or a majority of them; and the Assembly bill to provide for the compilation and publication of the journals and records of the military expedition against the Six Nations in the year 1779 under the conduct of Major-General John Suffixa.

In the Senate a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to permit railroad companies to hold stock in companies formed to navigate the lakes and rivers was passed was lost. Mr. Grady argied in vain that the bill was a scheme of the trunk lines to divert commerce from the canals. The bill, however, was killed in the Assembly, the vote being 19 yeas to 77 nays.

The Assembly passed the following bills: Appropriating \$30,000 to deepen the channel of the Hudson River between Troy and Coxsackle; authorizing the Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston Raiiroad Company to consolidate with one or more railroad companies in Massachusetts or Connecticut.

M. C. Murphy's motion, and finally Van Alien killed it by car

A. H. BEAL TAKEN TO BOSTON.

Boston, May 2.-Albert H. Beal, who shot and killed his partner, A. Perley Pickett, on a Fall River boat, was brought here this morning and arraigned be-fore United States Commissioner Hallett. The case was continued thi May 8. Beal was admitted to ball in \$2,030.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BEQUESTS TO TWO COLLEGES.

PROVIDENCE, May 2.—The Supreme Court has ratified the settlement by the heirs of the will of George P. Wilson, who left \$100,000 to Brown University, and \$50,000 to Dartmouth College.

THE PHIPPS TRIAL BEGUN.

PHILADELHA, May 2.—The trial was begun here to-day of Major Ellis P. Phipps, ex superintendent of the Aimshouse, who is charged with forgery.

DIED AT THE AGE OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIX.
TROY, May 2.—Nancy Timbrooks, colored, died at Easton, Washington County, to-day, at the age of 106 years.

years.

COAL MINE ACCIDENTS.

ASHLAND, Penn., May 2.—Several accidents occurred in the mines a this violaity to day. Patrick O'Hara was seriously injured in the lisat coiliery, being caught in the machinery, James Devilin, a diver, was crushed at the Colliery and James Pailler was run over at Big Mine coiliery. His injuries are considered latal. Charles Tyler, each the men injured by the explosion at the Key stone coiliery on Menday, died last might.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DELANEY AND CAFFREY PLEAD GUILTY. SENTENCED TO BE HANGED FOR THE PHENIX PARK

MURDERS-WHAT THE MEN SAID IN COURT. DUBLIN, May 2.-Patrick Delaney and Thomas Caffrey, two more of the men charged with partici. in the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phonix Park, were arraigned for trial before Judge O'Brien this morning. They created a sensation in the court room by pleading guilty to the charge against them. They were both sentenced by Judge O'Brien to be hanged on June 2

When Delaney was called upon to plead, he said 'l am guilty of being in the park at the time Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Borke were killed, but I did not commit murder. I plead guilty." The Judge explained to him that this really amounted to a plea of innocence. Delaney then formally pleaded guilty. He said: "I was brought into this at first foolishly, not knowing what it was. I was forced from my work to go to the park. We had to obey the orders of the society, or take the consequences. When I got in the park I could not get away. I saw the murders committed, but took no part in them. I went to the park on Kavanagh's car. He speaks the truth. So does Carey. The murders were committed by Joe Brady and Timothy Kelly, and by nobody else. I saved Judge Lawson's life at the risk of my own. I was put on to shoot him by Mullet and Brady. The only way to escape the task was by calling the guard's atten-

Judge O'Brien, in passing sentence on Delaney. said he had a duty to perform. He had at the previous trial of the prisoner for attempting to shoot Judge Lawson pitied him, because he showed some feeling for his wife and family. The prisoner would see to what misery they had been brought by the

wicked system of the conspiracy. Before Caffrey had pleaded guilty, he was informed by his solicitors that the Crown gave no hopes of a mitigatio of the sentence of death which hopes of a mitigatio of the sentence of death which would be passed upon him. When he was placed in the dock his face wore a smile. The consequence of pleading guilty was again fully explained to him in open court, but he persisted in his plea. On being asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, Calirey replied in a loud, clear voice, "Allithat I have got to say, standing on the brink of the grave, is that I did not know that was going to havers until twenty minutes bewhat was going to happen until twenty minutes be-fere the murders were committed. I was bound to go to the park under pain of death."

The Judge in passing sentence said there was no means of judging the truth of the prisoner's state-ment. He did not decide that it was necessarily wholly nature.

wholly untrue.

The sentence of Delaney will probably be commuted to lifelong servitude. Joseph Hanlon, one of the prisoners a waiting trial, has finally been accepted as an approver. He will confirm the evidence of the two Careys against the thirteen prisoners in Kilmainham jail, charged with consultant to market.

thirteen prisoners in Kilmanniam jan, coarged to conspiracy to murder.

The Grand Jury has been summoned to meet to-morrow to find bills against the men who are charged with conspiracy to murder.

A prominent member of the Nationalist party named Murphy has been remanded for trial for refusing to testify at a private inquiry in Cork.

AN ADDRESS BY THE PRINCE OF WALES. LONDON, May 2 .- The Prince of Wales, receiving an address at Oxford yesterday on the occasion of the opening of the Indian Institute, said that manifestations of loyalty were more acceptable when the entire civilized world were shocked at a series of detestable and cowardly outrages, which happily are almost unprecedented in history.

The Prince to-day laid a memorial stone at the Institute with Masonic rites. Among the men of prominence present were the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Kimberley, Earl Northbrooke, Lord Cranbrook and Sir Stafford Northcote.

FRANCE AND THE POWERS. Paris, May 2 .- M. Challemel-Lacour, Minster of Foreign Affairs, in his remarks in the Senate last night in answer to the question of the Due de Brogle as to the Government's position in regard to the triple alliance, said he believed in the sincerity of the declara tions of Signor Mancini, the Italian Foreign Minister and Herr Lisra, the Hungarian Premier, that no idea of aggression against France was entertained. He believed that the alliance would not in any way change the rela-tions of France with the Fowers. France, he said, must be prudent, for a vanquished country which is regain-ing its strength and which is condemned to maintain a large defensive force must not be surprised to find itself expressed to legiousless and distrust.

THE REICHSTAG AND THE GERMAN ARMY. BERLIN, May 2 .- In the Reichstag to-day execution of private orders in military workshops. Prince Bismarck protested in the name of the Emperor against the assumption that the army can be required even to receive a direct recommendation from the

Herr Richter then altered the motion so that its de-

the military ad ministration.

The Minister War declared that the motion implied a direct invasion of the powers of the Emperor.

Prince Bismarck's action is regarded not so much as a reprimand to the Reichsiag as a reassertion of his prerogatives as Chancelior over the other Ministers, especially the Minister of War.

NEWS ABOUT TWO EXHIBITIONS. LONDON, May 2 .- The arrangement of ex-Pisheries Exhibition is nearly complete. Eight hundred condition. The perishable exhibits have not yet been unpacked. The Canadian department is very backward, unpacked. The Canadian department is very shockward although all the exhibits, contained in 600 cases, have arrived. AMSTERDAM, May 2.—The King opened the Universal Exhibition here yesterday. The American department is not yet complete.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES. VIENNA, May 2 .- The appointment of Count Heyes as Ambassader at Paris is gazetted

London, May 2.—Sir Henry S. Parkes has been appointed British Envoy at Pekin. Sir John S. Lumley, British Minister at Brussels, will succeed Sir Augustus Paget as Minister at Rome.

CABINET RUMORS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, May 2 .- It is rumored that a Ministerial crisis may be shortly expected. There is much discontent because the Government has failed to Herrera, President of the Chamber of Deputies, will be called upon to form a new Cabinet, consisting chiefly of Monarchical Democrat and members of the Dynastic

MR. SARGENT AND THE GERMAN PRESS. LONDON, May 2 .- The Times publishes a special despatch from Berlin, which undertakes to explain the misunderstanding or misrepresentation on the to Secretary Frelinghuysen upon the pork question. The correspondent says that what was published on the day before yesterday by The North German Gazette was in reality the report of Mr. Sargent to the State Departreality the report of Mr. Sargent to the State Department. It was printed in order to show that The North German Guzette's late personal attack, which Mr. Sargent would have been justly entitled to consider a gross infringement of the newspaper upon his privileges as a foreign ambassador, was based upon an innocent translation by The New York Hamdels-Zeitung of Mr. Sargent's report. The North German Gazette, in reproducing the report, prefaces it by a paragraph which the correspondent characterizes as a weak and transparent attempt upon the part of the management to excuse their nuwarrantable attack.

This is the only excuse vouchasfed by the Berlin paper, and it is the general option here that while the applicity is humble enough it must be regarded, nevertheless, as entirely inadequate, since it convicts The North German Gazette of gross misrepresentation of the truth.

The editor of the Handel Zeitung called at the Associated Press office in this city yesterday afternoon and left the following card:

the following card:
Sargent's letter was translated from the "Consular Reports" to the State Department.

M. MEYER.
Being shown the despatch published yesterday, 'n which the North German Gazette is represented as claiming that it was led into its attack by the incorrect elation of Mr. Sargent's report made by the New-York paper, Mr. Meyer stated that the translation was made with the utmost care and was absolutely accurate, and that there was no attempt to make it appear that the report was a private communication to his paper; on the contrary, it was expressly stated in the preface to the report that it was made to the Sceretary of State.

Besides this, it was published in a part of the Zeiting where no correspondence is ever printed, the paper having a distinct head under which all correspondence is placed. Mr. Meyer said he was in receipt of information that the hosiory manufacturers of Germany are moving to secure the abolition of the prohibitory legislation against pork; that they are alarmed lest action be taken by the next Congress, indicting a duty on hosiery which will exclude it from the United States. This would be a disaster to the industry of Germany, where, if the measure passed Congress, thousands of operatives, having no other means of gaining a livelinood, would be thrown out of work, and millions of dollars of capital would be wasted. Of the \$7.500,000 of bosiery annually imported into the United States, \$4,500,000 comes from Germany.

NEWS FROM THE DOMINION. MONTREAL, May 2 .- The secretary of the local committee for promoting the suc-cess of the meeting of the British As-sociation in 1884, has received a letter from the secretary of the association in England announcing that 350 members have expressed their intention of being pres-

The trustees of the Canadian Pacific land grant mor rage, C. F. Smithers, president of the of Montreal; John Hamilton and Samuel Thorne, of New-York, met to-day and destroyed bonds to the amount of \$4,917,500, which had been received in pay-ment for lands sold by the company. The bonds were issued in October, 1881. OTTAWA, May 2.—Several members of Parliament

waited on Sir Leonard Filiy, Minister of Finance, to-day, with the view of securing

FOREIGN NOTES. CAIRO, May 2.-Lord Dufferin has started on his return

LONDON, May 2.-Winawer and Rosenthal played s drawn game and Bird beat Englisch in the chess tourns-ment to-day.

Marseilles, May 2.-The ex-Empress Eugenic has nounced her claims to the Chateau presented by the municipality of Marseilles to the Emperor Napoleon. The municipality will pay the cost of the suit. London, May 2.—The annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund was given this evening, Lord Woiseley

presided. Mr. Lowell, United States Minister, responded to a toast to "American Literature."

LONDON, May 2.—At a banquet given by the National iberal Club this evening Mr. Gladstone said that the Government had met dangers from an unseen agency-

LONDON, May 2.—At the Chester meeting to-day the race for the Chester Trades Cup, for three-year-olds and upwards, was won by Leopold de Rotuschild's filly Biserta. C. J. Merry's filly Beauty was second and Sir J. D. Astley's colt Saucy Boy third. There were six starters. Biserta won by a neck. There was the same distance between Beauty and Saucy Boy. R. Jardine's colt Greenbank was the favorite.

HAVANA, May 2.—Highway robberies and murders,

the perpetrators of which are usually negroes, are again of daily occurrence in Havana. All the ruffians in the city are said to be armed with knives and revolvers, yet no step is taken to disarm them. The murderous society of the Nañigos, formerly composed wholly of negroes, is now recruited from the criminal classes of whites. The police recently surprised a meeting of twenty whites evidently in the act of swearing in a new member. The party fled, but an altar and a coffin, with all the machinery used in swearing in Nañigos, were found.

PLANS OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE

Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, the lately elected president of the Irish National League of America, is staying with Mrs. Sullivan at the Windsor Hotel. To TRIBUNE reporter, Mr. Sullivan stated last night that his visit was a private one and not connected with the affairs of the League. He spoke of a pleasant visit be had paid during the day to Cardinal McCloskey, at whose hour he had also met Archbishop Corrigan, the Very Reverend Father J. T. Hecker and the Rev. Father Farrelly. The Cardinal had spoken very highly of the work of the convention, and had expressed himself as being in sympathy with the hopes of the leaders of the League. Mr. Sullivan stated that the programme of the League was scarcely formed yet, but he believed that League was scarcely formed yet, but he believed that one of its features would be the establishment of a literary bureau which should have for its object the dissemination of authentic and authoritative statements from the leaders of the League in Freland. The work of the League at home, the progress of the agitation, the views of the leaders on what had been and yet remained to be accomplished, would be stated, by the leaders themselves through the pamphlets it was determined to publish. "Is it hoped that Parnell will contribute 1" "We hope to have at timesa statement made by Parnell himself to his friends in America."

Mr. Sullivan will leave the city for Chicago to-morrow morning.

THE HAYTIAN REBELLION NEARLY ENDER

John Mercer Langston, the American Minister to Haytl, writes from Port-au-Prince, under date of April 16, that the port of Miragôane has been blockaded by order of the Haytian Government, and that the re bellion is almost quelled. He adds that the interests o American citizens will be cared for by the Government which will see that their rights are protected in Miragoans. Other advices from Jacimel confirm these state-ments and add that President Salomou, at the head of the Government troops, will make a determined effor the Government troops, will make a determined effort to crush the rebels. No quarter will be shown them, and all the revolutionists captured will be shot on the spot. Mr. Bassett, the Haytian Consail in this city, stated yesterday that he had received no further news from Hayti beyond the fact that the revolution was almost ended. The entire country, with the exception of Miragonne, is very quiet and no general uprising is feared. President Salomon is a strong favorite with the masses, and as he is a popular and just man no fears are entertained at present that he will be overthrown.

POLITICAL NEWS.

A NEW PARTY PROPOSED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 2 .- Ex-Senator Pomeroy, Kansas, and a Dr. Stoddard, of Chicago, are the advance agents of a new party. They are in Washington now, or were here 'yesterday, hunting for Presi dential candidates. They call their proposed new party the Prohibition and Anti-Secret Society party. Mr. Pomeroy and Dr. Stoddard are very enthusiastic in the work in which they are engaged and say their new party is certain to sweep the country in 1884.

They called ou Mr. Bruce, Register of the Treas ury, and in set speeches offered him the first or second place on their Presidential ticket. They told him that they wanted a prominent colored man or the ticket and had come to him because they thought that he had the largest following of any thought that he had the largest following of any colored man in the country. Mr. B ruce said he was not ready to sever his connection with the Republican party for anything that did not give absolute assurance of success. His natural modesty also prevented him from accepting a position as a Presidential candidate. Mr. Pomeroy and Dr. Stoddard then asked him to name a prominent colored man for the second place on the fleket, and he named Frederick Douglass. Mr. Douglass was not accepted because he lives in the District of Columbia and, therefore, has no political following. Mr. Pomeroy and Dr. Stoddard are still searching the country for a colored man to fill the second place on their ticket.

PENNSYLVANIA GREENBACKERS. HARRISBURG, May 2.-The Greenback State Committee at a meeting held this afternoon decided

hold a State convention at Williamsport on August 30 T. S. Heath tendered his resignation as chairman and him. A vote of censure was passed upon William How ard, late candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, on accoun of a letter written by him criticiaing the actions of Thomas A. Armstrong, the Gubernatorial candidate.

ST. PAUL GOES DEMOCRATIC. ST. PAUL, Minn., May 2 .- In the city elecon yesterday, the entire Democratic ticket was elected The Republican Convention approved the principal

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A WOMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 2 .- Lettie Hunsinger, a pretty milliner, of twenty years, suffering from neuralgia, visited the office of Seth Cook, brother of the late millionaire Daniel Cook. While there chatting with Cook she took up a bottle of patent neuralgia pills, and Cook she took up a bottle of patent neuralgia pins, and anying, "Oh, these will cure my nearalgia," swallowed a number of them. After breakfasting with Cook, she complained of feeling ill, and died that evening. The doctors who were called in failed to report the case, as did also the coroner. A collin was ordered, but before the funeral took place the attention of the police authorities was called to the case. The coroner's jury reported that she died of pleuristy.

DEATH OF A RICH FARMER.

J. O. Buffer, a rich farmer who arrived in this city a few days ago from Catakill, Greene County, N.Y., died last night in Believue Hespital from delerium PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

TOPICS OF NATIONAL CONCERN.

FEDERAL, JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT—CIVIL SERVICE
RULES MR. HATTON'S MANIA—A TREATY PRO-

The President yesterday appointed William S. Woods, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, to succeed Judge Gresham as United States District Judge. At the Cabinet meeting yesterday the proposed Civil Service rules were again considered, without final action. A correspondent of Two TRIBUNE notices what appears to be a mania of giving his own name to post offices. The President yesterday proclaimed the supplementary extradition treaty with Spain.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S SUCCESSOR. CHIEF-JUSTICE WOODS, OF THE INDIANA SUPREME COURT, APPOINTED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 2. - The President to-day appointed William S. Woods, of Goshen, Ind., to se United States District Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Judge Gresham to be Postmaster-General. Judge Woods was born in Tenuessee. When he was very young his parents removed to lowa. He was educated at Wabash College, Ind., from which he was graduated with high honors and immediately began the study of isw. He settled at Gosben, where his ability as a lawyer was immediately recognized and he soon because one of the leaders of the bar of Northern Indiana. He was elected Circuit Judge and served with such ability and success that three years ago he was chosen one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of which he is now the Chief Justice. Judge Woods is about forty-five years of age. He is described as a man of pure character, wide culture and high attainments, both in and out of his profession. His decisions as a judge have been noted for their clearness and have always commanded respect. While he is a man of very strong convictions and au ardent Republican, he is neverthiess highly respected by men who are his political opponents, and his appointment will be received with general

satisfaction throughout the State. The appointment of Judge Woods will be a disagreeble surprise, as well as a disappointment, to Senator Harrison, who warmly recommended and urged the appointment of his own law partner, Judge Hines, of Indianapolis. When Senator Harrison lett Washington several days ago, after exhausting his powers of argument and persuasion in favor of Judge Hines, he did so feeling quite confident that the appointment would be made and withal somewhat discontented, it is said, because withal somewhat discontented, it is said, because that had not aiready been done. It is understood that the Attorney-General told Senatr Harrison that if he would name any candidate outside of Indianapolis the appointment would be made, but it appears that the Senator had no second choice. The Republican Representatives from Indiana have for some time felt they had good reason to complain because all the important Federal officers of the state had been citizens of Indianapolis and nearly all of them strongly opposed the appointment of Judge Hines for that reason.

General Gresham took no part whatever in the contest. It is regarded as extremely probable that Judge Kibbey, of Richmond, whose appointment was urged by Representative Browne, Commissioner Dudley and others, will be appointed by Governor Porter to the vacancy in the Sup eme Court caused by the transfer of Judge Woods to the United States District Court.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. THE RULES CONSIDERED BY THE CABINET—KEIM NOT

YET COMMISSIONED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 2.-The Civil Service rules washington, May 2.—Into this service rules were again considered by the President and the Cabinet to-day. While some changes were thought advisable, they were few in number and none such as to alter the rules materially. As finally approved, it is understood, the rules will be substantially as recommended by the Civil Service Commis They have not yet been tormally approved and will

not be given to the public until that is done-probably within the next two or three days. has not yet been signed, and it is learned from a trustworthy source that it is not likely to reach him for the present. While the Commissioners do not yet seem inclined to reconsider their recommendstion of Mr. Keim, there is some reason to believe that they adfere to it less firmly than they did several days ago, and it is regarded as not wholly improbable that they may finally relieve the President from his embarrassment by asking leave to withdraw his name and substitute that of some less objectionable man. The President is much inclined to defer to their wishes in the matter, but of course, he must after all shoulder the responsi

bility of the appointment.

The statement of Mr. Eaton that Mr. Keim was the best man that could be found, who would accept the place, is stoutly denied by persons who declare that they know to the contrary. One of them asserted last night that one of the applicants for the office of Chief Examiner is "a man who has been identified with the Civil Service Reform movement for yeors; a man who has thorough knowledge of the methods and requirenents of the public service and against whom no geographical considerations could be urged; geographical considerations could be urged;
a man who is well known, and whose appointment would have been received with general satisfaction by the friends of reform, but whose ability
and strength of character might have put some of
the Commissioners themselves at a disadvantage,
lie has been informed by two of the Commissioners very recently that he was "almost appointed."

The name of this applicant has not yet been

ONE DIFFICULT QUESTION.

[GENERAL PRESS DESPATCH.] WASHINGTON, May 2.-There was one question which the Cabinet found it difficult to decide and which is still undetermined. The custom now observed in making appointments in several of the executive departments, and which in the Treasury has the force of law, is to distribute them among the States and Territories upon the basis of population. It is questioned whether a strict adherence to this rule would not in many cases hamper the administration of the Civil Service, and a majority of the members of the Cabinet incline to the view tnat appointments under the new Civil Service rules should be made strictly upon merit as determined by competitive examination. A decision, however, has not yet been reached upon this point.

Dorman B. Eaton said to a reporter this evening that one of the clauses of the new Civil Service law provides that appointments shall be distributed among the States and Territories in proportion to population as far as practicable, but that as this clause comes under a head of provisions which are to be carried out only as far as the good administration of the law will permit, he did not think it would prove a source of much difficulty. He had not been advised, he said, of the action of the Cabinet in this regard, but the terms of the law he thought would be complied with by making the ap-

thought would be complied with by making the appointments during a given period of a year or two years approximate the quota allowed to the States and Territories according to population. He said hat the law had nothing to say with regard to the proportion in which the several States and Territories are represented in the appointments already made, and that the present representation of States and Territories would not be taken into consideration in determining future appointments.

SPREADING THE NAME OF HATTON.

SPREADING THE NAME OF HATTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 2.—"Frank" Hatton became
First Assistant Postmaster-General on October 29,
1881, and had, therefore, been in office fourteen
months when the "Festal Guide" was published
last January. In that short period 16 post
offices had been named "Hatton" and one